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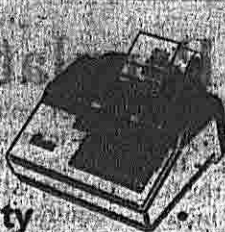
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THE KABUL TIMES

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VOL. NO. 76

KABUL, SATURDAY, JUNE 25, 1966, (SARATAN 4, 1345, S.H.)

Price Af. 3

His Majesty Receives Rapacki; Maiwandwal Holds Reception

KABUL, June 25, (Bakhtar).—The Polish Foreign Minister Adam Rapacki and his companions were received in audience by His Majesty the King at 8:30 p.m. last night and had dinner at the royal table.

Thursday Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal held a reception in honour of visiting Polish Foreign Minister Adam Rapacki at Tapal Paghman.

Royal Audience

KABUL, June 25, (Bakhtar).—The following were received by His Majesty the King during the week ending June 23:

Nour Ahmad Etemadi, First Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs; Abdul Satar Shalizi, Second Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Interior; Engineer Ahmadullah Minister of Public Works; General Gulaim Farouq Chief of General Staff in the Afghan Army; Allah Nawaz, Jalaluddin Tarzi, Minister Counsellor of the Afghan Embassy in Tehran; Hamidullah Enayat Seraj, Director of Afghan Cultural office in Moscow; Mohammad Arsalan Salimi, Chief of Administrative Section in the Ministry of Justice; Mohammad Bashir Lodin, Chief of State Property and Settlement Department; Dr. Abdul Rahim Atefi, a graduate from Moscow University in the field of economics and planning; and the family members of late Meeran Khan Wazir.

Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan the great Pakhtun leader was also received in audience by His Majesty.

Vice President Of India Visits Here

KABUL, June 25, (Bakhtar).—The Vice-President of India, Dr. Zakir Hussain will pay a friendly visit to Afghanistan at the invitation of Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said today. He is scheduled to arrive in Kabul July 10.

New Yorkers Protest Faisal's Visit; Mayor Cancels Dinner

KING FAISAL of Saudi Arabia, stripped of his standing as a guest of the United Nations and several private groups.

Mayor John V. Lindsay, under heavy public and political pressure, cancelled a planned welcome dinner for Faisal Thursday night. By order of the Mayor, no city official was on hand to greet Faisal when the King arrived at La Guardia airport from Washington.

Lindsay said Faisal's remarks in Washington about Jews "has made it impossible for me, as Mayor of New York city, to extend the official welcome of the city."

Faisal was asked at a Washington luncheon about an Arab boycott of U.S. business firms trading with Israel.

"Unfortunately Jews support Israel and we consider those who provide assistance to our enemies as our own enemies," the King replied.

Lindsay commented, "the remark is extremely offensive, not just to Jews, but to all the citizens of New York." New York city has about 2 million Jews.

Meanwhile, it was revealed that a pro-Arab group had threatened Lindsay with "immediate retaliatory action" if the reception were cancelled.

The action committee on American-Arab relations sent a telegram to the mayor stating that "any discourtesy against the Arab guest of America will bring the retaliation of the action committee."

The threatened action was not spelled out but the group's Secretary General, Dr. M. T. Mehdi, said in his telegram to the Mayor that Faisal is a guest of the United States, that New York is part of America, and that New York Jews are Americans, not Israelis.

Faisal snubbed officially by the city of New York for his remarks about Jews, came to the United Nations Friday as the honoured guest of Secretary General U Thant and a high level diplomatic luncheon.

Among the approximately 40 invited luncheon guests was U.S. Ambassador Arthur J. Goldberg, who is Jewish, chief U.S. delegate

STOP PRESS

HONG KONG, June 25, (Reuters).—Viet Cong in South Vietnam killed or wounded nearly 400 U.S. and South Korean troops in Quang Nam, Binh Dinh and Bien Hoa provinces in the 23 days ended June 16 the North Vietnam News Agency said today.



His Majesty the King talks to Adam Rapacki during the Polish Foreign Minister's audience.

Bulgarian Trade Delegation Hosted For Luncheon

KABUL, June 25.—The Ministry of Commerce held a luncheon at 12:30 this afternoon in honour of the visiting Bulgarian trade delegation.

The delegation arrived here last week, holding talks on Afghan-Bulgarian trade and economic relations and the possibilities for expanding these relations.

Last Wednesday the delegation met Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal at his office.

Press Seminar Directors Depart

KABUL, June 25, (Bakhtar).—Deputy Director of the Thomson Foundation in Britain, Tony Crook, Director of Asia Department of International Press Institute of India Chawdhari and Firdous Pirzada, a professor of journalism at the University of Tehran left Afghanistan yesterday for Delhi and Tehran after a three-week visit.

They were here at the invitation of the Ministry of Information and Culture to help conduct a seminar on reporting and editing for provincial editors. I'm sure the staff of provincial papers have acquired new knowledge during the seminar which will help them develop their newspapers," said Crook on departure.

He expressed satisfaction over the interest shown by the journalists who participated in the seminar and thanked press circles for their reception.

Pirzada the Iranian journalist said he had heard that Afghanistan had achieved some success but I now know here and are being taken by the Afghan people and government for progress and prosperity of the country.

Aid To Developing Nations Insufficient, U Thant Warns

UNITED NATIONS, June 25, (DPA).—UN Secretary-General U Thant today warned against the consequences of insufficient aid to developing countries.

The modest target set by the UN General Assembly in 1961 that the flow of development capital should represent one per cent of the aggregate national income of developed countries was far from being reached, he said.

Should this situation worsen, as it threatened to do, the growth of developing countries would be seriously retarded.

Thant made this statement in a message to George Woods, President of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, better known as the World Bank, which was to mark the bank's 12th anniversary today.

The bank together with its affiliates provides loans and credits for projects basic to a strong national economy such as education, transport and electric power generation.

He had watched with pleasure the shift in the banks work from reconstruction to assisting member countries in their economic development, Thant said.

He urged cooperation between organisations concerned, saying that it was now needed more than ever.

It was being pointed out more and more frequently on all sides that international aid was currently undergoing a crisis.

According to the world bank's last annual report, international assistance was falling behind the absorptive capacity of developing countries.

It could, however, not be argued that the developing countries had done little to mobilise their domestic resources in the past years, he said.

The Secretary-General also asked UN members Friday for voluntary financial contributions for the UN peace keeping action on Cyprus.

Seminar Discusses Translation Of Novels, Folklore

KABUL, June 25, (Bakhtar).—The translation of folklore, novels, and national literature were some of the subjects discussed by Ali Mohammad Zahma, a professor at Kabul University, Najaf Darya Bandari, a member of Tehran Franklin publications; and Jalal Ekramie, Soviet participant, at the translation seminar Thursday.

The seminar also discussed economic affairs related to translation, the impact of social and economic phenomena on language, the value of the works to be translated, the literary standard of the language and exchange of publications between the participating countries.

Members of the seminar unanimously agreed that translation brings the author and translator together and thus results in the strengthening of friendship between nations.

The participants of the regional seminar on translation visited Istaf today a picnic was held there in their honour by the President of Franklin Book Programmes.

Cyprus Charges

UNITED NATIONS, June 25, (AP).—Cyprus charged Thursday that Turkey had published a new map showing Cyprus as part of Turkish territory.

PARLIAMENTARY MISSION FROM AUSTRALIA DUE

KABUL, June 25, (Bakhtar).—A seven-member Australian parliamentary delegation will arrive here shortly.

This is the first time that such a high-powered Australian delegation has visited Afghanistan.

The delegation is presently on a tour of Pakistan, India, Ceylon and Nepal.

Friendly contacts between Afghanistan and Australia were previously limited to international gatherings.

It is hoped that the visit will prove useful in strengthening ties between the two countries.

Negotiations On Railway Extension Completed Thursday

KABUL, June 24, (Bakhtar).—Negotiations on the operation of a railway line linking Chaman, with Speenbouda, were completed in Rawalpindi between Afghan and Pakistani officials Thursday.

It is expected that an operational agreement will be signed shortly.

Abdul Wahab Haider, Deputy Minister of Planning, chief of the Afghan delegation met Pakistani Minister of Communication Thursday and exchanged views with him on the extension of the railway line.

The agreement on the operation of the railway will be in pursuance of the transit agreements of February 1962 and March 2, 1965 concluded between Afghanistan and Pakistan.

STUDENTS GET EXAM RESULTS

KABUL, June 25, (Bakhtar).—Final exams have been given to students of 12th grade in warmer regions of Afghanistan.

Results of the examinations were announced Thursday to students of Roshan High School in Mitterlam, Laghman; students of Ahmad Shahi, Mirwais, and Zarghoona Ana, in Kandahar city, Kandahar; and to students of Abu Nasr Farahi in Farah.

There were 34 twelfth graders in Roshan high school this year. Fifteen students graduated, 10 were put on probation and nine failed.

From the three high schools of Kandahar city 70 boys and 16 girls graduated this year. Thirteen boys were put on probation and seven failed.

The commencement ceremonies in Abu Nasr school in Farah was a special occasion as it was only the second commencement programme in the history of the school.

Abu Nasr school was promoted from secondary to high school level in 1962 and the first group of 15 graduated from twelfth grade last year.

This year there were 20 twelfth graders, 14 of whom graduated. Two students were put on probation and four failed to get passing grades.

Governors of Farah, Balkh, and Kandahar, and students parents participated in the commencement ceremonies in the respective cities.

Ten New Lycees Opened This Year

KABUL, June 25, (Bakhtar).—Ten new lycees and 44 new secondary schools have been opened by the Ministry of Education throughout the country this year.

There are now 39 lycees and 166 secondary schools in the country.

In the opening of these schools the people have given moral and material support to the government, a source close to the Ministry of Education said Thursday.

There are now 22 lycees and 154 secondary schools for boys and seven lycees and 12 secondary schools for girls.

Mahmood Tarzi in Kabul, Baraki Barak in Logar, Shah Mahmood Ghazi in Badakhshan, Aabak in Samangan, Abdul Hai Gardezi in Gardez, Shair Khan in Kunduz, Taloqan in Takhar, Baisan in Bamyan province, Puli Khumri in Baghlan province, and Emrah Khan in Konar province are the names of the lycees.

The Ministry of Education has also issued instruction for the increase in number of grades at some schools.

Chinese Premier Arrives In Albania

TIRANA, Bucharest, June 25, (DPA).—Chinese Premier Chou En-lai Friday began his visit to Albania with courtesy calls on the central committee of the Albanian Communist Party and state officials.

The Albanian News Agency "ATA" reporting this, did not say whether political talks had started Friday between the Chinese and Albanian sides.

On his first day in Tirana, Chou also laid a wreath at the memorial to the victims of the Albanian struggle for liberation, "ATA" said.

Earlier, before leaving Bucharest for Tirana in a farewell speech Chou said he had had "useful talks and an open exchange of views on problems of common interest" which would contribute to developing friendly relations.

Western diplomats have received indications that the talks, which took up 20 hours during the visit, did not bring China's and Rumania's differing views on such questions as the Sino-Soviet dispute and Vietnam any closer.

In a farewell address at the airport Chou said he left Rumania with a profound impression of the achievements of the people on the construction of socialism.

The Rumanian people could be sure that in their fight against imperialism led by the United States, for the defence of their independence, Rumanian would always have the help of the Chinese people.

George Maurer Rumanian Prime Minister said the meetings and talks were very useful and had taken place in an atmosphere of warm friendship. They expressed a common desire to strengthen friendly relations and develop multi-lateral co-operation in all fields of activity.

JIRGAH COMMITTEE CONSIDERS CREDIT

KABUL, June 25, (Bakhtar).—The Communication Committee of the Wolesi Jirga met Thursday morning and discussed the 21 million Mark credit of the German Federal Republic. The Deputy Minister of Communication answered questions put forward by the deputies.



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Food For Thought

We are truly heirs of all the
ages; but as honest men it be-
hooves us to learn the extent of
inheritance, and as brave ones
not to whimper if it should
prove less than we had sup-
posed.

—John Tyndall

Afghan - Soviet Neutrality And Non - Aggression Pact

Yesterday marked the thirty-fifth anniversary of the signing of a non-aggression and neutrality treaty between Afghanistan and the Soviet Union. The treaty was signed in Moscow in pursuance of the friendly treaty between the two countries in 1921, signed in Kabul.

The anniversary is a significant event in the history of friendship and good-neighbourly relations between the two countries in many ways. It shows the strengthening and further expansion of cordial ties, on cultural and economic levels, between the two nations with different social systems.

Afghanistan and the Soviet Union have been living in peace and friendship based on the principles of coexistence. This has also been a stabilising factor in guaranteeing peace in this region of the world.

The treaty also opened up new avenues for the exchange of visits by the leaders of the two nations, which by now is a tradition in the history of good relations between the two countries.

During His Majesty the King's last year official state visit to the Soviet Union, the Afghan-Soviet Treaty of Neutrality and Non-Aggression was extended for another ten years.

The visit of Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal to the Soviet Union last year was another factor in strengthening Afghan-Soviet friendship. The talks held in Moscow between him and the Soviet leaders were concluded in an atmosphere of mutual understanding and sincerity. Both sides expressed their satisfaction on the present state of Afghan-Soviet relations, which are characterised by true friendship and good-neighbourliness.

and meet the national interests of both the Afghan and Soviet peoples.

Both sides reiterated their firm intention to develop relations of friendship, good-neighbourliness, mutual trust, and non-interference in one another's internal affairs, and reaffirmed the fact that the preservation and consolidation of these relations are in conformity with the sincere desire of both countries and serve the interests of peace and security in this region of Asia and throughout the world.

So also the reciprocal visits paid to this country on various occasions by Soviet leaders have been instrumental in the furtherance of friendly ties and the promotion of fruitful co-operation between the two neighbouring countries.

We are happy to notice that the anniversary of the friendship treaty between the two countries falls almost on the same date.

The Soviet Union has not only helped Afghanistan in its first and second five-year plans, but has also decided to extend financial and technical assistance in the implementation of its third five-year development plan.

The treaty has not only created a border of peace between Afghanistan and the Soviet Union, but it has also produced the example of a border that is actually the realisation of the principles of coexistence.

While marking this day we hope that the friendly ties between the two countries will develop on the principle of non-interference in one another's internal affairs, and will continue to be built upon the principles of coexistence and thus manifest the good-neighbourly relations and fruitful cooperation between these two countries, with their differing social systems.

HOME PRESS AT A GLANCE

Thursday's *Israh* carried an editorial on the frequency of murder cases. It said crimes of this nature are committed throughout the world and are nothing particular or characteristic to any one country. There are, however, some determining factors and causes which, if looked into, studied and remedied may well lead to minimising the frequency of murders.

The editorial mentioned illiteracy in this respect. People who are ignorant often follow the law of the jungle and resort to the use of force and violence in settling their disputes with others or take revenge against neighbours, relatives or compatriots.

Crimes also being committed to satisfy the criminal's desires, want and greed. The only true remedy is, of course, the popularisation of education and the complete abolition of illiteracy, the editorial stressed.

Lack of employment is another factor leading to crimes of various nature. It is to be hoped that in time, and with the implementation of various long-term development projects this factor, too, will be eliminated. The editorial suggested that the Ministry of Justice might set up special courts to deal with the murder cases which have been pending for years and would streamline its system of administration in a way as to deal with cases which may be brought to courts in the future quickly and with efficiency.

Friday's *Israh* carried an editorial on the translation seminar in Kabul which is about to end. The only sure road to progress and prosperity, it said, is through science and knowledge. It so happens that modern science and technology has developed the most in Europe and the western hemisphere.

The only way developing nations can make use of this knowledge is by learning foreign languages or translating into their own languages. The later course of action is indispensable for the propagation and popularisation of science and technology.

That is why the holding of the translation seminar is significant for the countries from this region which are participating in it, concluded the editorial.

Thursday's *Anis* carried an editorial suggesting the establishment of an association referring the haphazard and disorganised shops to be seen anywhere in Kabul city, the editorial urged the Chamber of Commerce to look into the possibility of encouraging the people

and assisting them in forming associations to conduct various trade and business in a more organised and hygienic manner.

There are numerous shops selling the same sort of commodities. Each one due to lack of capital and management skill presents its merchandise in a way which does not comply with the basic standards of health.

If the Chamber of Commerce succeeds in establishing associations of trades, not only will individual trader

and shopkeepers will be protected at times of emergency but also the groups can accumulate a larger volume of capital and suggest better management procedures for shops throughout the country. One of the associations gestured by the editorial was for tailors. There is no reason, it said, why small tailors having their shops in back streets and working in an efficient manner cannot join hands to form association and start work on a much larger and more profitable scale.

WORLD PRESS

Two Britons, including Walter Schwarz, the Lagos-based correspondent of the *Observer* and stringer to the BBC, have been declared prohibited immigrants and are to be deported from Nigeria at the next available opportunity.

An official statement on June 23 announcing this gave the name of the other Briton as Major Alastair David Forbes Boyle, but gave no indication of the nature of his occupation nor it gave the reasons for the governments action.

Earlier this month the *London Telegraph* correspondent David Loshak was declared a prohibited immigrant in Nigeria and deported for "false publication" in respect of the recent northern Nigeria disturbances.

The council of Pakistan newspapers adopted a resolution Tuesday "strongly deploring the arrest of Tufazzul Husain, editor of the daily *Ittefaq* of Dacca, and the forfeiture of his printing press under the defence of Pakistan rules."

Husain was arrested at his office Thursday night and his press seized Friday morning, causing suspension of publication of three newspapers run by Husain.

The resolution added: "This meeting of Pakistani editors feels that the action of the East Pakistan government strikes a severe blow on the freedom of the press in Pakistan."

The International Press Telecommunications Committee (IPTC) announced Tuesday it will cooperate with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) to promote the use of communications satellites.

Stanford Mith, committee chairman and general manager of the American Newspaper Publishers Association, made the announcement at a two-day session of the committee in Paris.

"Satellites are already here," Smith said. "They will soon be available for the press to use."

Arab nationalist newspapers Tuesday attacked King Faisal's visit to the United States and said "bravo, de Gaulle" for his visit to Moscow.

Cairo newspapers described Faisal's visit as the apex of plotting claiming the Saudi Monarch will ask President Johnson for clear-cut protection against Egyptian threats of attack on Saudi Arabia.

"Faisal is more American than the Americans," said Cairo's *Al-Ahram*. Soviet Defence Minister Marshal Rodion Malinovsky Wednesday claimed "the Soviet Union could have single-handedly liberated Europe and Soviet Troops might have crossed the Rhine river before Anglo-American landings."

Malinovsky made the statements in the Hungarian newspaper *Magyar Nemzet* in commemoration of the 25th anniversary of the German attack on the Soviet Union.

He said "it was the smashing of the German-Fascist armies in the Kursk battle which made it clear to allied leaders that further postponement of the second front might lead to a single-handed smashing of the whole German and Nazi front by the Soviet Union."

Malinovsky praised Joseph Stalin but criticised the poor preparations of the Soviet army for a war with Hitler Germans. "Today the Warsaw Pact is the reliable protective shield of the socialist countries' achievements."

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Food To Feed Exploding Population

It was 168 years ago that Thomas Robert Malthus published his first essay on *Population*, earning for himself the sobriquet of prophet of gloom. It was his contention, based on logically drawn and mathematically derived conclusions, that man inevitably was doomed to want by inability of food production to keep pace with population growth.

To some, it may seem that this prophecy is coming to pass in our own day. Hunger has become a world problem of major proportions, and agricultural production and development have taken on a new urgency.

A doctrine of despair, however, is not the final answer. Anxiety about the race between population growth and food supply, sometimes overshadowed the substantial gains that have been made and can be made in food production. Progress in this field has been significant, fed by a revolution in agricultural technology and methods that only now is making itself felt in many parts of the world.

The requirements of projected population increase may be vast, and the time for meeting them may be running short, but mankind has the means, if it has the will, to reduce and eventually eliminate the gap between want and plenty.

Food made available by the United States and other developed countries can help meet part of the need, but it cannot meet the entire need, particularly as world requirements continue to grow. Already, reserves in the United States are being drawn down in the face of the mounting demand. Even with their unparalleled productive resources, and with the best of intentions, American farmers cannot be expected to fill the world's food gap indefinitely.

What is needed above all is a self-help effort of unprecedented proportions and a concentration on agricultural sectors that will enable

developing countries to realise their own food-producing potential.

Development needs are great. Industries, electric power, roads, schools, houses—all these, and more, are important, as are the requisite social, economic and political reforms. Yet, in a real sense, the roots of development may well lie in the use of basic farm resources. Food production, to keep men alive and healthy, capable of carrying on the many and varied tasks of development, is a compelling need.

Opening up new lands to the plow is one way of approaching this need, but there are limits to the world's arable lands. Experts estimate, that even with the most ambitious and imaginative land development programmes, the three percent of the earth's surface under cultivation cannot be pushed to much above five percent—and that at great cost in time, effort, and resources.

Much of the increased food production will have to come from better use of lands already under cultivation. In this effort, technical assistance from the United States and other countries, and from United Nations agencies, can make a marked and effective contribution.

Along with the transfer of technical information and knowledge, there are many ways in which agricultural productivity and food production can be increased. More and better fertilisers, irrigation and drainage systems, improved plant strains and seeds, weed and pest controls, better tools and farming methods, greater incentives for farmers, more effective credit instruments and land tenure arrangements—all these are among the measures that can have a major impact on agricultural development.

Evidence that the process of expanding agricultural productivity and food output is not in vain, but can elicit encouraging results, is found in the experiences of a num-

ber of countries around the world. The tendency has been to accentuate the agricultural productivity of the United States and other developed countries. Less developed lands also have demonstrated some notable gains during the last decade.

In the far east, for instance, such countries as Japan, Thailand, and Philippines, South Korea, Formosa and Australia have recorded increases in food output ranging from 35 to 74 percent.

Elsewhere, Venezuela has boosted food production some 63 percent, Greece 54 percent. The United Arab Republic has increased its food production about 56 percent. Israel has stated one of the most dramatic upsurges of all, boosting food output more than 150 percent, or 80 percent on a per capita basis—convincing evidence of what modern farming techniques can accomplish.

There are four times as many people in the world today as there were when Robert Malthus published his first essay, and population is growing 15 times faster now than it was then. Determined efforts at family planning, important as they may be in easing the food problem, cannot be counted on to solve it. But just as a Malthus in his day could hold out hope that mankind would find the means of survival, so the experts today hold out hope—and with better reason—that the problem, pressing as it is, can be met.

Man has within his hands today agricultural technology and methods that did not exist in 1798. The idea is to use them, and use them well, while there is time to do so. To despair would be to assume that man has crossed the final frontier of his knowledge and capacity. History teaches otherwise. As far as the future is concerned, the agricultural revolution has just begun.

Optimism Voiced On S.V. Military Victory

U.S. commanders are guardedly confident that the tide of war in Vietnam is running in favour of the allies.

They feel they can smash a monsoon offensive if there is one. Their optimism stems largely from military success of the past three months, a time when South Vietnam was wracked with political turmoil and crack S. Vietnamese fighting units were pulled out of the line.

But some observers contend that American commanders are making the same mistake the French made before their defeat here in 1954. They say the French thought they could win if the Viet Minh fought on French terms. But the communists pursued their own form of guerrilla fighting in a war that was as much political as military.

The guarded U.S. optimism stems from these factors:

1. The United States and its allies have clearly seized the initiative and are seeking out the enemy in ever-increasing offensives. In one recent week allied operations reached a record high of 39 search-and-destroy sweeps by 1,000 troops or more. Of course,

U.S. forces launched 25.

2. The massive buildup of allied forces continues. The United States has 270,000 troops here and expects to add 100,000 more before the end of the year. Nearly all of these will be combat forces rather than logistic or support troops. The Australians have just finished increasing their force from 1,500 to 4,500. The South Koreans have nearly 25,000 men now and will add 17,000 more by August. The allies already outnumber four to one the combined North Vietnamese and Viet Cong force of 300,000 estimated to be in South Vietnam.

3. New weapons, new tactics and, importantly, new methods of intelligence in detecting the Communists and anticipating their intentions are paying off.

4. The high mobility of U.S. and allied force, built around the helicopter, is proving a decisive battle factor. Helicopters are being used to lift troops swiftly into battle, as gunships, to bring ammunition and weapons to the battlefields, and even to bring in artillery pieces.

5. U.S. air attacks on North Vietnam are disrupting supply and transportation lines. Ham-

pering war production and hurting morale. In South Vietnam, U.S. planes are supporting ground actions by the allies and keeping the Viet Cong from massing for offensives.

U.S. military men feel if the South Vietnamese government can settle the internal strife produced by the Buddhist protests, the allies in time can convince the communists they cannot win militarily.

Gen. William C. Westmoreland, commander of U.S. force in S. Vietnam says the coming two months of the monsoon season could be critical in determining who will win.

The heavy monsoon remains theoretically to the advantage by hampering U.S. air power and restricting movement of ground troops by helicopter.

Allied force have at their command an array of new and old intelligence methods. These include in-crossing agents, special forces camps overlooking enemy forward positions and behind their lines, aerial photo reconnaissance, electronic night detection devices which can detect a lighted match. (AP).

Criminal Procedure Decree Law

Article 353:

The contesting parties' attendance at the court which is considering the appeal is governed by the rules embodied in Articles 213 of this law.

Article 354:

The Saranwal is duty bound to transfer an imprisoned accused to a jail next to the Provincial Court. In this case, the appellate notice shall be considered urgent.

Article 355:

A member of the collegium for appeals shall provide a report on the matter that is inclusive of the following points:

(a) Summary of the case;
(b) Inculpatory and rebutting evidence;
(c) Other issues considered in trial;
(d) Related measures taken thus far.

The report shall be signed by its writer and read out at the session. Having heard the report, the court listens to the statements made by the appellant and examines the evidence he adduces. Then other parties are given the opportunity to give their opinions and explanation and lastly the accused is granted the chance for explaining his own views. Thereafter, the reporter or another member of the collegium may express his view and after a thorough examination of the case records the appellate judgement shall be drawn thereon.

Article 356:

Witnesses who have given evidence at the original court shall testify once again at the appellate court itself or before a judge assigned therefor. The said court may also adopt any measure necessary for completing the investigation records.

PART XXVIII

The appellate Court is further authorized to issue any order seemed useful to the completion of investigation papers as well as the witness hearings.

No witness can be subpoenaed unless by an order issued by the court.

Article 357:

Had the appellate Court realized that some annulments exist in the sentence passed on by the original court or the measures adopted thereof, it may then correct the annulments existing in the procedures fulfilled and issue a judgement on the case itself.

Article 358:

But if the original court's order, other than a judgement passed on the object of the case, is issued in terms of its being non-competent for considering the case or a sub-issue staying the criminal proceedings, the appellate court, after having annulled the orders, may send back the case to the original court for adjudicating the criminal case per se.

Article 359:

Had the court considering the appeal found that the criminal incident was a felony, it rules out its competency thereby sending the case records to Saranwali for the adoption of necessary measures.

Article 360:

If the accused is an appellant who is sentenced to deprivation of liberty calling for a lawfully immediate execution thereof, but who failed to refer to the respective organs for execution of the sentence prior to the court's session, his appeal may be left unsatisfied and not taken thereat.

Article 361:

Had a sentence of fine and or compensation been momentarily executed before its annulment,

the fine or compensation shall be returned.

PART TWO: Tabling A Protest Before The Supreme Court.

Article 362:

The convicted person, the Saranwali, the injured party and also the civil defendants have the right to protest final sentence drawn in cases of felony and misdemeanor in the supreme court on the following occasion:

(a) If the protested sentence is founded on an error made in the interpretation or application of the law or the infringement thereof.

(b) If some appears in the case;

(c) If some annulment contained in the procedure has affected the content of sentence;

(d) If the accused be condemned to death.

When a death sentence does not come under the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court by observing the foregoing paragraphs, the Saranwali is duty to take the case before the Supreme Court by law.

The injured party and the civil defendant may protest that part of a sentence which concerns the civil action.

Article 363:

The Saranwali, the civil party and also the civil defendants have the right to protest a sentence of trial in absentia passed on by the felony court in their specific spheres of concern in the Supreme Court.

Article 364:

Court's orders which are issued before the passage of a sentence on the case itself are not subject to protest in the Supreme Court unless they result in delaying the criminal prosecution.

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Mazar-Kunduz-Kabul Arrival-1230
Kabul-Kunduz-Mazar Departure-0830
Tashkent-Kabul Arrival-1510
Kabul-Tashkent Departure-0900
IRANIAN AIRWAYS
Tehran-Kabul Arrival-0830
Kabul-Tehran Departure-0930

INDIAN AIRLINES

New Delhi-Kabul Arrival-1125
Kabul-New Delhi Departure-1345

MONDAY

ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES

Amritsar-Kabul Arrival-0515
Kabul-Amritsar Departure-0800
Herat-Kandahar-Kabul Arrival-1600
Kabul-Kandahar-Herat Departure-0830
P I A

Peshawar-Kabul Arrival-1050
Kabul-Peshawar Departure-1130

TUESDAY

ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES

Mazar-Kunduz-Kabul Arrival-1230
Kabul-Kunduz-Mazar Departure-0830
Kabul-Kandahar-Karachi Departure-0930
Kabul-Kandahar-Tehran-Damascus-Beirut Departure-1030
P I A

Peshawar-Kabul Arrival-1050
Kabul-Peshawar Departure-1130

Telephones

Fire Brigade	20121
Police	20507
De Afghanistan Bank	20045
Radio Afghanistan	24385
Pashany Tejaraty Bank	22092
Airport	22316
Ariana Sales Office	24731
Bakhtar News Agency	24732
New Clinic	20413
	24272

BUTCHER ARRESTED FOR FOUR MURDERS

LANGENBERG, W. Germany, June 25. (AP).—A 19-year-old apprentice butcher admitted after his arrest Tuesday that he had killed four school-age boys over the last four years, the state prosecutor reported.

The prosecutor told newsmen that police searching a rat-infested cave near this Rhineland town had found parts of a fourth body.

The apprentice had been arrested shortly after the skeletons of two children and the badly decomposed remains of a third were discovered in the cave, which was built in World War II as an air raid shelter.

Police said they were led to the apprentice by a 14-year-old boy who said he had been caught but was able to flee taken to the cave by the

Progress Of International Hydrological Decade Reviewed By Council Meeting

Gradual but heartening progress in a ten-year effort to acquire the scientific knowledge needed for rational management of the world's water resources has been reviewed by a meeting at UNESCO House in Paris. This was the second session of the Co-ordinating Council for the UNESCO-sponsored International Hydrological Decade launched at the start of 1965.

The Council was concerned far more with the foundations of hydrology—whether in the education of specialists or the building-up of measurement networks—than with actual research. This faithfully reflects the present worldwide state of hydrology, a science that is awakening only now.

The shortage of hydrologists is world-wide. The Council heard offers of international fellowships from the United Kingdom, the United States and the U.S.S.R. Spokesmen for the developing world spoke of a dearth of trained personnel so severe that adequate networks of rain and river gauges could not be operated even if they were available.

Ninety countries have now set up National Committees for the International Hydrological Decade, the Council was told. Signs of regional co-operation, an obvious necessity in view of water's refusal to recog-

nize man's boundaries, are also appearing. In one of its eighteen resolutions, the Council noted the results of a meeting of the Nordic countries—Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden—early this year which will lead to co-ordination of work in this region for the Decade.

In South America and North Africa, a combined approach is being taken to respective problems of large river basins and artesian water in the Sahara.

The Council accepted the need for modern methods of investigation and data collection to be allied with traditional measurements of river discharge or rain and snowfall. In connection with the Decade, the International Atomic Energy Agency informed the Council that fourteen countries are collaborating in a 1970

project to estimate the discharge of tritium—introduced into the hydrological cycle by past nuclear explosions—of thirty-seven major rivers.

Making data more readily available is one goal of the Decade. The Council noted progress on a hydrogeological map of Europe and singled out a map of ground water in France as a model for this continental chart.

It also recommended that UNESCO publish a yearbook of discharges of the main rivers of the world.

Together, data on all the factors of the hydrological cycle will add up to a world water balance. The Council recommended that a symposium on the world water balance be convened by UNESCO in 1969.

Tabibi Comments On Treaty Interpretation

Following is the text of a statement made by Dr. A.H. Tabibi, Minister of Justice before the International Law Commission, now in session in Geneva on the question of interpretation of treaties.

Although the utility of the rules of International Law governing the interpretation of treaties have sometimes been questioned by many writers to

which both British judges in the International Court of Justice late Sir Hersch Lauterpacht and Sir Gerald Fitzmaurice, the present judge, have supported some principles from jurisprudence of the permanent Court and of interpretation. Other great writers on International Law also for interpretation of a treaty gave weight to:

1. Context of the treaty;

Police Mobilised To Guard Beatles

TOKYO, June 25. (AP).—Japanese police, in an attempt to keep the fans at safe distance from the Beatles, have decided to mobilise an army of police during the six-day stay here of Britain's cultural envoys.

The Beatles are scheduled to arrive at Tokyo International Airport next Tuesday, to guard against possible incidents about 3,000 policemen will be stationed at the airport.

The metropolitan police department has also decided to mobilise 35,000 men during the Beatles' stay.

Provincial Press

By A Staff Writer

Daily Dewa carries an article criticising the current competition for constructing expensive houses among the wealthy.

Today, says Author Mohammad Hassan Nyer, the thirst for building multi-storied and ultra-modern houses among the well-to-do has created a new type of competition. They compete with one another in designs and styles, imitating western styles and extravagance and using materials for construction which often cost millions of afghanis.

Some of the wealthy are not satisfied with such lavish expenditures; they go far beyond this in building modern residential houses in Nangarhar where they only spend two months in the winter and in the Paghman where, again, they only spend two months in the summer. For the rest of the year these modern houses built at a cost of millions remain vacant. In this way we keep our national wealth idle, observes the writer.

The writer expresses the hope that this group will soon realize their obligation towards the society and that, instead of selfishly investing their capital in ultra modern houses, they will channel their wealth into productive and creative channels.

The writer feels that the well-to-do can very well invest their money in small industries and other economic projects without endangering their financial positions while at the same time aiding society through new employment opportunities that will follow their investments.

Since our country's economic situation is strained the wealthy should see that their capital is used in ways that will help eliminate the problems.

In another recent issue of the Daily Dewa a letter writer suggests that the butcher shops screen their windows in order to protect the meat from flies and other insects.

The writer, Ghulam Sakhi, also suggests that municipal corporations help butchers in designing windows that will improve the appearance of the shops.

A daily Faryab editorial discusses the question of a city postal system.

The paper says that the establishment of a city postal service will facilitate and speed up routine communication among the people and suggests that such a system should be set up in the province of Faryab.

Another editorial of the Daily Faryab stresses the need for collective cooperation in strengthening local folk music. Our folk songs and melodies have a special quality which so far is preserved. But in order to make better use of it in enriching our music we should see that it is strengthened and improved by encouraging the vocalists and instrumentalists, notes the paper.

The paper also suggests that those people who show talent for folk music should be introduced to Radio Afghanistan for further training and experience.

Daily Sanayee, published in Ghazni, in a recent editorial praises the government's decision to transfer the electricity of Chaki Wardak to Ghazni which was announced by Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal in his recent tour of the province.

The government has decided that after the completion of the Mahipar Hydro-Electric power plant at the end of this year, Chaki Wardak power will be diverted for use in Ghazni.

Daily Etehad, published in Balkh, in one of its recent editorials condemns those youths who are engaged in gambling or addicted to smoking hashish.

The paper suggests that gamblers as well as those addicted to drugs should be prosecuted. The paper attributes gambling and other social evils to unemployment and believes through provision of more job opportunities this problem can, to a great extent be solved.

In the same issue of the daily Etehad a letter writer complains about the shortage of water in Nahreen River of Balkh province.

The writer, Dad Mohammad Betaraf, says that in the summer the Nahreen river is very low. The people of Hassan Tal in Balkh province use the same river. The fall in the water level of the river and the use of the same river by the Hassan Tal people leads to the acute shortage of water for the Nahreen people themselves.

The writer recalls that the previous government pledged to build a dam on the Nahreen river so that there will be enough for both the people in Nahreen and Hassan Tal.

However, this promise was never fulfilled.

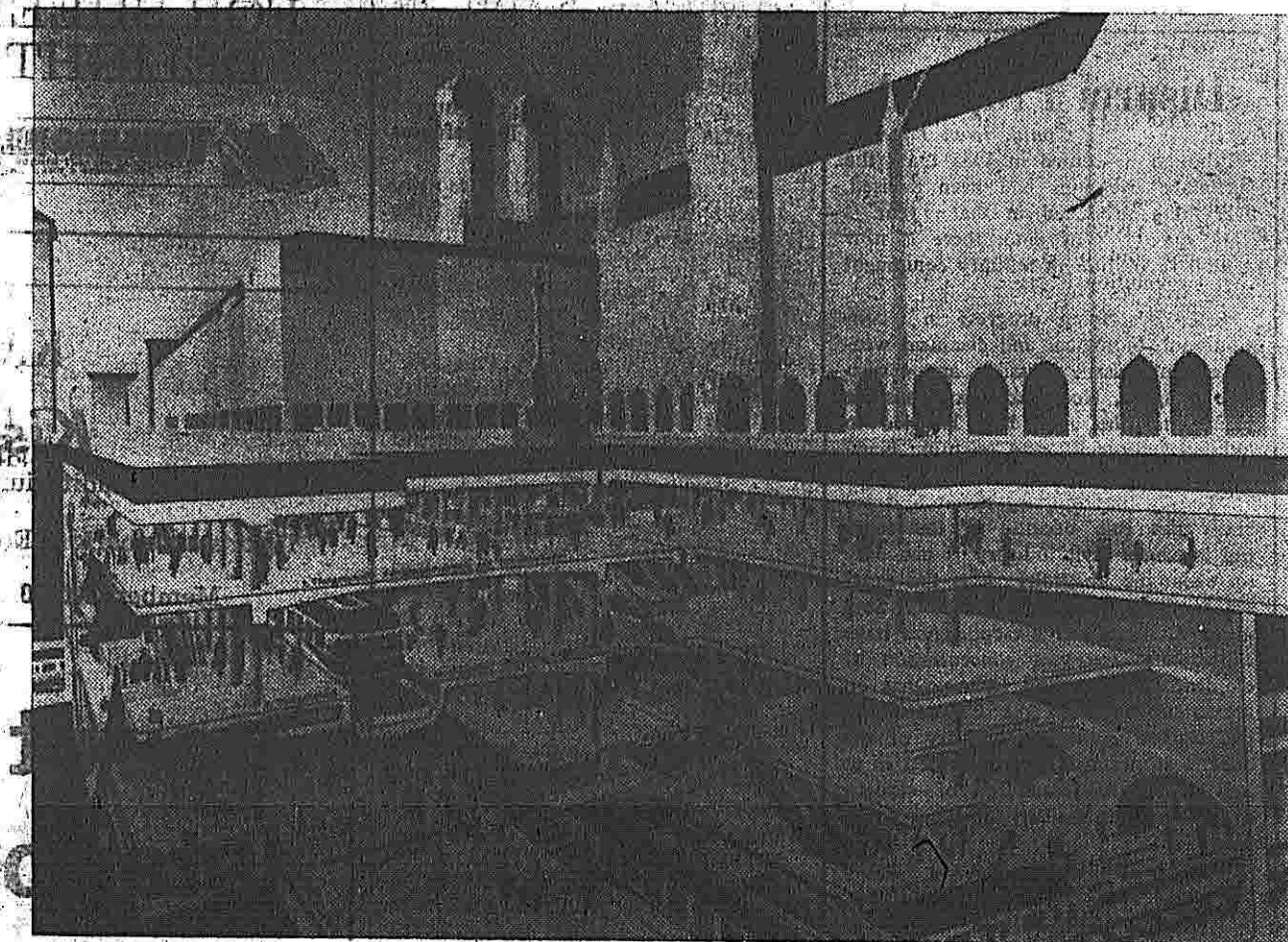
The paper expresses the hope that the authorities concerned will take immediate measures to build the dam.

Daily Etehad in an editorial discusses the traffic accidents in the provinces of Baghlan and Kunduz.

The paper expresses concern over the ever increasing number of traffic accidents in these two areas which it attributes mainly to improper judgment of the ability of drivers by the authorities issuing driving licenses. The paper also attributes the cause of traffic accidents to those drivers and pedestrians who do not observe rules and regulations while driving and walking in the streets.

The paper expresses the hope that something will be done about it so that the lives of people would not be endangered anymore.

The paper suggests that only by training the drivers can danger be averted.



The members of the International Olympic Committee have just decided, in Rome, that Munich will be the Olympics city in 1972. A great deal has to be done in W. Germany's third-largest city before then. In order to overcome present traffic congestion, the city centre around the Marienplatz will have tunnels running through at four levels, as shown in this sketch issued by the Munich Underground Railway Office. By 1971, it will be possible to reach the exhibitions on the Oberwiesenfeld in a short time. Munich's candidacy for the 1972 Summer Olympic Games was made under the motto: "The Olympics are close at hand". The art-loving Olympic enthusiast can reach all the cultural attraction of the city in a few minutes from Marienplatz.

Peace Prize Winner Proposes "Operation Vox Populi" To Make A Nuclear Disarmament Treaty Possible

Science has made the arms race a mortal danger to mankind. Yet the resources given to military research are still increasing. Only the scientists who make modern weapons have the knowledge and imagination needed to bring home to governments and peoples the disaster that would result if these weapons were ever used.

Man can be freed from the threat of nuclear destruction only if he is willing to devote as much money, energy and science to getting rid of the bomb as he used in making it.

Philip Noel-Baker of the 1959 Nobel Prize and a leading world authority on disarmament, reaches this conclusion in an article appearing in the Impact, a quarterly published by UNESCO.

He follows it up with a proposal for an Operation Vox Populi "to rid the world of a threat to civilisation even greater than that of Hitler's Nazism in 1936 and to do so by creating a tidal wave of informed opinion."

Noel-Baker, a member of the British parliament since 1929, proposes the establishment of an international committee of world-repute including, if possible, representatives from China.

The Four Phases of the Operation

Then he sets out the phases of the operation. First, memoranda would be produced on the main issues where "world opinion requires a clear and decisive lead from scientists". Among these are the real nature of weapons of mass destruction, the possibilities of defense against them, the danger of accidental nuclear war, and the effect of disarmament.

On the basis of these memoranda, the committee would draw up a short manifesto setting forth the dangers of the arms race and its conviction that a safe and practicable worldwide then secure the signature of eminent scientists for the manifesto.

The next step would be a mass endorsement in which the committee would seek to obtain a million signatures from the scientists of the world. This should be possible to

organise a world petition with hundreds of millions of signatures who would pledge themselves to support their respective governments in any action to draw up and execute treaty of general disarmament without delay.

Noel-Baker points out that his proposal is based on the conclusions of the Pugwash Conferences launched by Einstein, that have brought together scientists from all political and national horizons in recent years and particularly the London Pugwash Conference in 1962. There, scientists from 36 countries stated that

"the goal of full disarmament and permanent peace is realistic and urgent".

Results of Arms Race

In his Impact article, Noel-Baker first reviews the armaments race from its start a century ago, when military manpower disappeared as the sole decisive element in warfare. He notes that "it is perhaps true to say that 60% of the United States scientific and technical experts are engaged in military work" with a budget

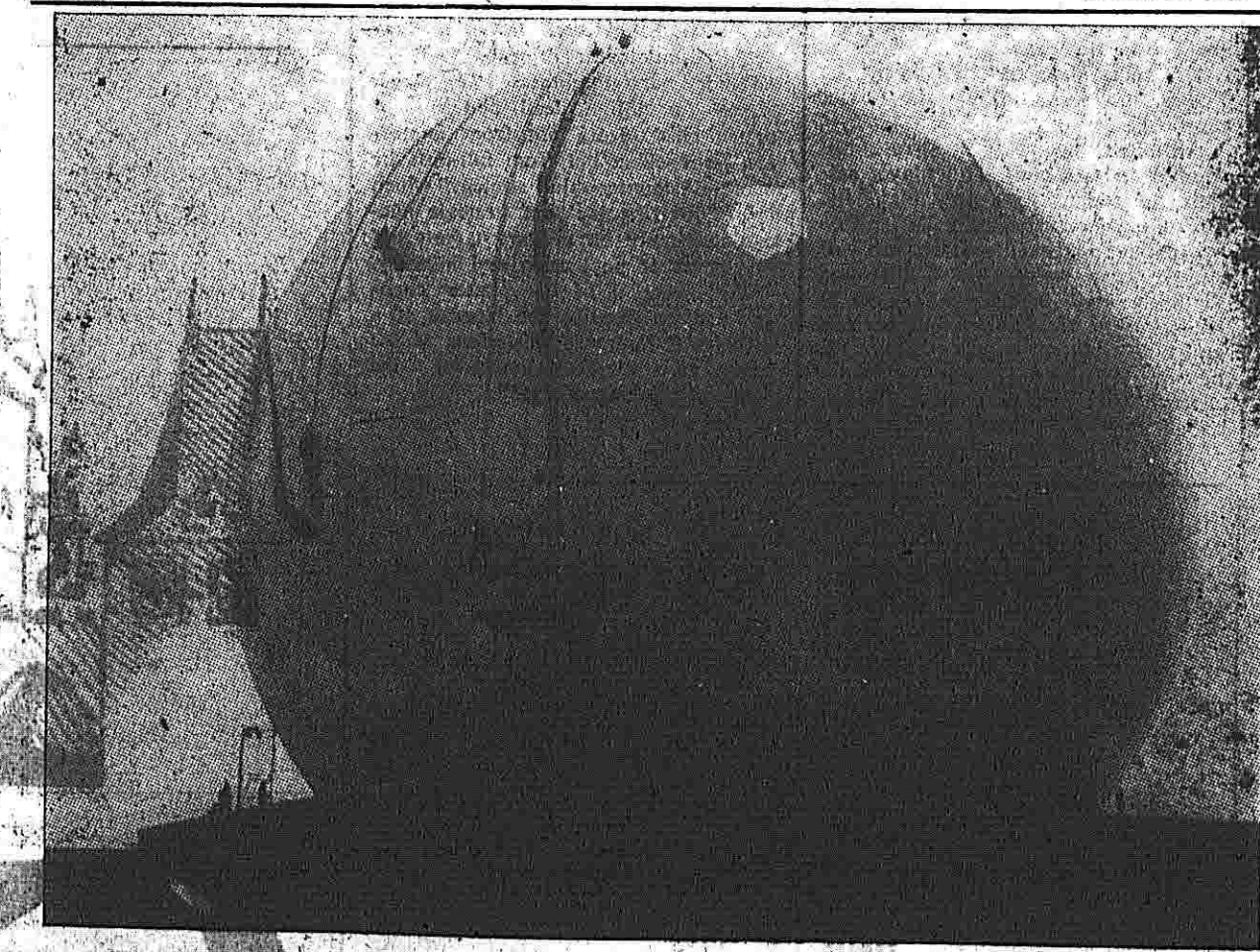
of \$13,400 million.

In the United Kingdom, the figure for experts is 20%. "There is no information about the Soviet Government's expenditure on military research", he writes, "but its startling achievements in multi-megaton nuclear weapons, intercontinental ballistic missiles, sputniks and space flight show that it must be very high."

Scientists' Responsibilities

"The governments have certainly got their money's worth", he comments.

(Contd. on page 4)



Steeplejacks are watched by security guards as they paint one of the three early warning radar domes at the Ballistic Missile Early Warning Station at Fylingdale, on the North Yorkshire moors, England.

The men, hand-picked specialists at the most difficult scaling and painting jobs, are tackling their trickiest task so far.

Home News in Brief

KABUL, June 25, (Bakhtar).—Mir Habib Sahili, a teacher at Ghazi high school, left Kabul Thursday for Oslo for further studies in physics under a scholarship from Norwegian government.

HERAT, June 25, (Bakhtar).—The border police intercepted a smuggler trying to cross the border with 118 sheep.

The smuggler, caught on the Islam Qala border at night, was handed over to Herat customs house.

The smuggler, Ramazan, is from the Ghorian woleswali.

JALALABAD, June 25, (Bakhtar).—This year 24 students graduated from Nangarhar lycees.

The new graduates were introduced to the governor of Nangarhar by the chief of the provincial education department Thursday.

KABUL, June 25, (Bakhtar).—Mohammad Moosa Shafiq, an adviser in the Foreign Ministry, left Kabul Thursday for the United States to attend a seminar.

The seminar on international affairs which is organised by Harvard University will begin on July 4 and continues for one and a half months.

TALOQAN, June 25, (Bakhtar).—The floods in the river Panj damaged a mud dam in the area of Dorqand alaqadari. The forests in Dorqand area are still threatened by the floods.

Dorqand island is flooded and communication with the island is difficult.

KABUL, June 25, (Bakhtar).—Gul Aqa Sheerzai and Mohammad Mohsen, counterparts at the Teacher's Academy left Kabul Thursday for Oslo for further studies in English under a Norwegian government scholarship.

KABUL, June 25, (Bakhtar).—The General Assembly of the Electric Company of Kabul met Wednesday and in accordance with articles four and eight of the company's regulations declared its dissolution.

A source in the Ministry of Mines and Industries said the duties of the company will henceforth be handled by the newly formed Afghanistan Electric Institute.

The meeting was held in the salon of D'Afghanistan Bank.

KABUL, June 25, (Bakhtar).—The big tankers put into operation by private companies to transport petroleum have proved economical, said Gulam Ahmad Popal, chief of the government monopolies Thursday.

The state saves 20 million Afghanis annually by making use of these tankers, he added.

The tankers are operating in accordance with an agreement reached by the advisory committee of the government monopolies. Momtaz transport alone operates 150 such tankers.

KABUL, June 25, (Bakhtar).—Dr. Falakh, a WHO adviser in the UNICEF central office in New York met Abdul Samad Bakshi, the President of the Rural Development Department and discussed with him the ways of speeding up the transportation of equipment goods needed for public health projects of the department.

Programmes to improve environmental hygiene projects run by the rural development project with the help of

HERAT, June 25, (Bakhtar).—To improve the handling of law in Herat province, a meeting presided over by Mohammad Qadir Taraki, President of Public Security and the High Court set up to try judges, was held Thursday.

The meeting was attended by the governor of the province, judicial officials, officials of the public security office, and woleswalis.

After commenting on the values of the constitution and the balance of power between the three organs of the state, Tasaki said that the woleswalis must be the assistants of the judges and vice versa.

CINEMA

ARIANA CINEMA:

At 2, 5, 7:30 and 9:30 p.m.
Russian film with Farsi translation.
ZULFIA MAAN

PARK CINEMA:

At 2:30, 5:30, 8 and 10 p.m.
American film **FANNY**

BEHZAD CINEMA:

At 2, 5, 7:30 p.m.
Indian film **King Cong**

KABUL CINEMA:

At 2, 5 and 7:30 p.m.
Indian colour film **SHAHNAEE**
KABUL NENDARA (Jeshan Ground)

At 2, 5 and 8 p.m.
Indian colour film **AT THE FOOT OF THE HIMALAYAS**

WEATHER

Weather forecast in next 24 hours generally clear skies throughout the country.

	Minimum	Maximum
Kabul	13°C	34°C
Kandahar	25°C	40°C
Herat	22°C	39°C
Mazari Sharif	28°C	42°C
Farah	24°C	45°C
Kunduz	25°C	40°C

PHARMACIES OPEN TONIGHT

Parsa: First part of Jadi Maiwand, Tel. 24232

Zaman: Second part of Jadi Nadir Pashtun near the bridge, Tel. 20531

Store: Andarabi, Tel. 20496
Pamir: Next to Pamir cinema.



Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwand gave a reception in honour of visiting Polish Foreign Minister Adam Rapacki in Paghman on Thursday. Foreign Minister and First Deputy Prime Minister Nour Ahmad Etemadi was also present at the reception.

De Gaulle To See USSR Launching Site Today

NOVOSIBIRSK, Siberia, June 25, (Reuter).—President de Gaulle Friday visited the new nerve centre of Siberian forests and today was likely to see the launching site Baikonur.

At Akademgorodok—he was to be received by academician Mikhail Lavrentiev, its director and one of its top researchers, who was in at the birth of the centre in 1957.

The French President flew in here from Moscow Thursday after two days of political talks with Kremlin leaders, to a welcome generally agreed to be warmer than on his arrival in Moscow on Monday to begin his historical 12-day Soviet tour.

Almost all the one million inhabitants on Novosibirsk and many people from the surrounding agricultural area, appeared to be on the streets.

The General told his aides he was "extremely impressed with the spontaneity and warmth of the reception."

The French leader's visit to this rapidly developing city and its science settlement is seen as a symbol of the increasing scientific and technical cooperation between France and the Soviet Union.

Siberia is being turned into a massive industrial area and the Russians believe that within a generation it will become the centre of the Soviet Union's economic power.

Novosibirsk itself, once a backwoods settlement barred to foreign tourists, today boasts an up-to-date nuclear research centre, and is bidding for the title of capital of Asian Russia.

Geneva Disarm Conference Resumes Plenary Sessions

GENEVA, June 25, (DPA).—The 17-nation Geneva disarmament conference resumed its plenary sessions here Thursday.

USSR chief-delegate Alexei Roshchin declared as his predecessor Semyon Tzarapkin had done before, that Soviet Union could not accept the American draft for a nuclear non-proliferation treaty as a basis for negotiations, since the draft contained several gaps.

For instance, if legalised the passing on of nuclear weapons within military alliance.

In contrast, Roshchin said, the Soviet draft had neither gaps nor did it offer any way out.

It was not understandable that the United States did not want to accept it as a negotiating basis.

In reply, Italian delegation chief Francesco Cavalletti said the contrary was true. It was not the west that blocked the negotiations, but the Soviet delegates.

U.S. chief-delegate William C. Foster, too turned down the Soviet reproaches.

Although, he said, he had not wanted to speak at Thursday's session, he had to state now that the Soviet side accused, the Americans of advocating the proliferation of atomic weapons that the USSR was the only state lending a hand in proliferation and that it had become guilty of having helped China to become an atomic power.

Roshchin, speaking once more, called Foster's remark unfair.

In the Akademgorodok are 16 institutes, including sections for nuclear physics, hydro-dynamics, mathematics, electronics and geology.

Disarm Proposal

Contd. from Page 3

"Although it seemed in 1955 that the 'ultimate' weapons had been devised, everything produced in that year is long since out of date; there is now a total revolution in military equipment every five years."

After describing progress in conventional, biological and chemical weapons, anti-missile missiles and warfare in space, Noel-Baker examines the claim that the arms race has led to indirect industrial and scientific benefits.

"To say that military research is socially desirable because of the benefits it brings civil industry is not only an economic absurdity; it is the exact contrary of the truth. Professor Seymour Melman and his colleagues have shown that the vast concentration of eminent scientists and technologists on armament work in the United States has starved American industry of the experts it needs, and has caused it to fall behind the standards of modern equipment and industry of other countries."

"The British Prime Minister" made the same point in December 1964: "Defence is taking too big a share of our real resources in terms of foreign exchange, scarce types of manpower and load on the most advanced industries... Defence uses one fifth of all qualified scientists accounts now for about 40 per cent of all research and development expenditure."

In outlining the responsibilities of the scientists themselves, Noel-Baker reminds them of their share in "the use—or misuse—of language to obscure the realities of the present arms race and of nuclear war". As an example, he cites the word 'tactical' used in reference to smaller nuclear weapons.

"No one thought that the Hiroshima bomb was tactical in 1945. It had caused casualties many times as great as the total strength of the British Army of the Rhine. This view of a bomb was universally shared until the first H bomb was exploded in 1954. Only then did the General Staffs begin to say that A bombs were 'tactical'."

Other terms such as 'kiloton' and 'megaton' also tend to obscure from the ordinary citizen the great destructive potential of weapons. Noel-Baker points out that a 2-megaton warhead, which has nearly double the explosive power of all the bombs dropped on Germany in six years of war, may now be referred to as a 'low-yield thermonuclear device'.

Besides jargon phrases like 'megacorpse' (a million dead bodies) or 'bonus kills' (death not from immediate bomb effect but from fall-out), he mentions 'counter-value strategy' which means directing the first strategic nuclear attack not on military targets but on centres of population and industry. The invention of the phrase 'counter-value' to describe the murder of a nation will rank with historians of the future as a classic example of the militarist thinking of 1965."

Hussein-Shukairy Dispute Hampers PLO Activities

BEIRUT, Jun 25, (AP).—The Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), in charge of organising Palestine refugees, is locked in a bitter dispute with the government of Jordan where most of the refugees live.

The conflict, if not resolved quickly, may effectively block the organisation's activities.

King Hussein and Ahmed Shukairy, PLO chief, have accused each other of trying to "liquidate" the Palestine question.

Shukairy's "voice of Palestine" Radio in Cairo charged Wednesday night that Hussein was carrying out an American scheme to suspend PLO's activities.

Hussein declared in a speech last week that further cooperation with PLO was impossible because its leaders were "deviationists who had become agents for communism."

The dispute originates with the arrest of about 200 Palestinians in Jordan last April, accused by the government of being subversive elements.

The arrested men were members of political parties banned in Jordan, and included communists and other left wingers.

What brought the conflict into the open—and apparently prompted Hussein's attack on PLO—was Shukairy's announcement two weeks ago that commandos of the Palestine Liberation Army would go to Vietnam to learn guerrilla tactics from the Viet Cong.

Shah Of Iran Ends 12-Day Morocco Visit

RABAT, June 25, (Tass).—A joint Moroccan-Iranian communique has been issued here on the talks between King Hassan II the Second and the Shah of Iran, Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, who was in Morocco on an official visit from June 11 to 22 this year.

The heads of the two states, the communique says, discussed questions pertaining to the relations between the two countries, the situation in the Middle East and the international situation.

The heads of the two states reaffirmed their allegiance to the principles and purposes of the United Nations charter and expressed their resolve actively to support the organisation. Both statesmen denounced the policy of racial discrimination and stressed the necessity of abolishing colonialism in all its shapes.

Iraqi Army Halts Anti-Kurd Action

BEIRUT, June 25, (DPA).—All Iraqi army actions against dissident Kurds in northern Iraq have come to a halt, following the direct contacts between Kurdish leader Mullah Mustapha Barzani and the Iraqi government, reliable sources said here last night.

Radio Baghdad announced Thursday that Barzani had sent a conciliatory message to Iraqi President Abdel Rahman Arif, the first contact since abortive armistice talks between the Kurds and the former Iraqi President in 1964.

Kurdish sources in Beirut said Barzani had sent the Baghdad government a catalogue of demands for greater Kurdish autonomy. It is not known whether Barzani is still asking for retention of the Kurdish volunteer army.

It was the Iraqi government's rejection of this point which halted the earlier peace negotiations.

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Kabul: Shar-e-Nou. Phone: 22501

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EVENING IN PRAGUE

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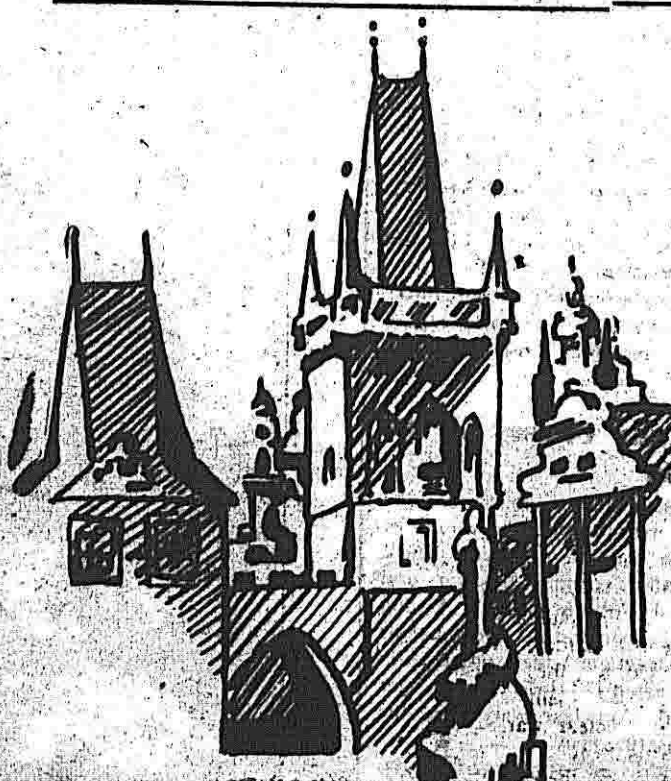
Kabul - Athens - Prague

New schedule effective June 9th.
Arriving Kabul 7:00 AM, departing
Kabul 8:00 AM (EVERY THURSDAY)

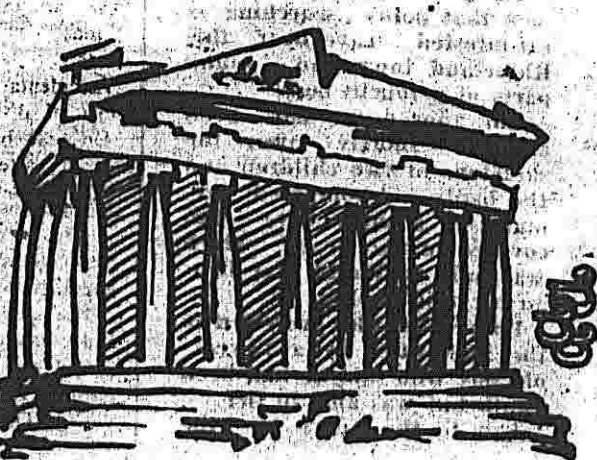
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